



# ANNUAL REPORT


## 1967

Medical Officer of Health

C. T. JONES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.I.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

B. R. BEAUMONT, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.



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BOROUGH OF KING'S LYNN

Health Markets and Slaughterhouse  
Committee

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Councillor H. C. SIMPSON

# BOROUGH OF KING'S LYNN

## PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

### Medical Officer of Health

C. T. JONES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.I.H.

### Chief Public Health Inspector

B. R. BEAUMONT, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

### Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

E. J. HACKER, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

### Additional Public Health Inspectors

E. R. POTTS, M.A.P.H.I.

N. GREENACRE, M.A.P.H.I.

### Pupil Public Health Inspector

MISS C. A. EAGLE

### Meat Inspector/Slaughterhouse Manager

G. STEPHENSON, M.R.S.A.(Scot.), A.R.S.H.,  
A.M.A.P.H.I.

### Diseases of Animals Inspector

H. POWLEY

### Clerical Staff

J. A. DING

MISS M. S. DENNIS

### Rodent Operators

J. FULLER

S. JUBY

ANNUAL REPORT  
of the  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
For the year 1967

## VITAL STATISTICS

Estimated Mid-Year Population (Registrar-General): 28,370

### Live Births

<i>Number.</i>	<i>Males 260, Females 264</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>524</i>
<i>Crude Rate per 1,000 population</i>	.. .. .		18.5
<i>Corrected Rate per 1,000 population</i>	.. .. .		17.1 (17.2)
<i>Illegitimate Live Births (per cent of total live births)</i>			13.0

### Still Births

<i>Numbers</i>	.. .. .	<i>Legitimate</i>	<i>5</i>
		<i>Illegitimate</i>	<i>—</i>
<i>Rate per 1,000 total Live and Stillbirths</i>	.. .. .		9 (14.8)
<i>Total Live and Stillbirths</i>	.. .. .		529

### Infant Deaths

<i>Deaths under 1 year</i>	.. .. .		11
----------------------------	---------	--	----

### Infant Mortality Rates

<i>Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births</i>	.. .. .		21 (18.3)
<i>Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births</i>			13.1
<i>Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births</i>	.. .. .		Nil
<i>Neo-natal Mortality Rate (death under four weeks per 1,000 total live births)</i>	.. .. .		4.2 (12.5)
<i>Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)</i>	.. .. .		3.1
<i>Peri-natal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)</i>	.. .. .		21 (25.4)

### Maternal Mortality

<i>Number of deaths</i>	.. .. .		0
<i>Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths</i>	.. .. .		0

### Deaths

<i>Males 177, Females 159</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>336</i>
<i>Crude rate per 1,000 population</i>	.. .. .	11.8
<i>Corrected Rate per 1,000 population</i>	.. .. .	10.3 (11.2)
<i>Tuberculosis Respiratory</i>	.. .. .	0
<i>Cancer of the Lung and Bronchus</i>	.. .. .	14
<i>Rate per 1,000 population</i>	.. .. .	0.48
<i>Cancer other forms</i>	.. .. .	54
<i>Rate per 1,000 population</i>	.. .. .	1.8
<i>Births exceeded deaths by 188</i>		

(Figures in brackets are National Averages for 1967)



## MORTALITY FIGURES

In the line "Cancer all other forms" first added to the report last year there is shown a welcome reduction in female deaths.

Otherwise, mortality trends continue as before. Cancer and heart disease are the main killing diseases in a longer-surviving and ageing population.

The need for continuous widespread health education of all sections of the public is well understood and seems to be our best hope for further advance in the prevention of disease.

Drug addiction is a growing menace among the young and the difficulty of effective treatment is one of the greatest of our new problems. Although health education is most important the precise nature of it, and its mode of presentation to warn about drug dangers is difficult to decide upon.

Much of this health propaganda seems to spread the desire to try drugs 'for kicks' and one specialist has recently said that drug treatment centres seem to spread rather than limit addiction.

I feel that adolescents, with their great financial freedom and the break-down in parental authority in the face of the State's encroachment in the affairs of the family, are going to try drugs in increasing numbers.

The tendency of considering adolescents as if they were a race apart does not help matters; nor does increasing leisure. And so a new plague is arising to take the place of the vanquished tuberculosis, pneumonia, cholera and smallpox.

Accompanying this new plague we must expect a rise in venereal disease and food-borne diseases as more eating and entertaining occurs outside the home. We are therefore fighting new dangers to the public health in new circumstances, and only in the next 5 — 10 years will we be able to assess the scope of the problem and the effectiveness of our efforts.

Deaths by Age Groups

0—4 weeks	4 weeks—1 yr	1—5 yrs	5—15 yrs	15—25 yrs
8 (4)	3 (5)	1 (1)	1 (1)	1 (4)
25—45 yrs	45—65 yrs	65—75 yrs	75 yrs & over	
4 (10)	77 (77)	91 (75)	151 (158)	

*Figures in brackets are previous year's totals*

DEATHS BY SOME DISEASES OVER PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS

	1962		1963		1964		1965		1966		1967	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
T.B. Respiratory ... ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer of the Lung ... ..	6	2	11	1	18	1	7	1	13	3	12	2
Leukaemia ... ..	1	1	2	—	—	2	2	—	1	—	1	2
Cancer all other Forms ... ..	21	32	18	24	31	24	26	27	21	22	25	7
Coronary Disease Angina ... ..	31	19	37	29	41	27	51	33	47	37	36	34
Hypertension with Heart Disease	—	2	3	3	3	4	—	1	—	3	—	—
Other Heart Diseases ... ..	6	10	8	12	9	14	5	13	10	11	4	11
Influenza ... ..	8	10	4	2	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
Bronchitis ... ..	10	3	25	6	11	4	12	3	9	4	10	2
Motor Vehicle Accidents ... ..	6	1	2	—	1	—	2	—	1	1	—	3

# CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS ACCORDING TO DISEASES

CAUSE OF DEATH	AGE IN YEARS												Total Under 4 wks. All ages Sex	4 wks. Under 4 ages Sex	75 and over										
	1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—																	
1. Tuberculosis: Respiratory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Tuberculosis: Other Forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic Disease .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Malignant Neoplasms: Stomach .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
11. Malignant Neoplasm: Lung and Bronchus .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
12. Malignant Neoplasm: Breast .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	F	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Malignant Neoplasm: Uterus .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	F	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Classification of Deaths according to Diseases — (Cont.)

CAUSE OF DEATH	AGE IN YEARS												75 and over
	Total Under 4 wks.												
	Sex	All ages	Under 4 wks.	1 year	1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms ..	M	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	14
15. Leukaemia: Aleukaemia	F	7	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	3
	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Diabetes .. .. .	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System .. .. .	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
	M	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	10	12
18. Coronary Disease: Angina	F	29	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	11	15
	M	36	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	11	—	10	11
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease .. .. .	F	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	6	23
	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20. Other Heart Diseases ..	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1
21. Other Circulatory Disease	F	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	7
	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
22. Influenza .. .. .	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23. Pneumonia .. .. .	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	24	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	16
24. Bronchitis .. .. .	F	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	21
	M	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	6	2
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System .. .. .	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum .. .. .	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2

Classification of Deaths according to Diseases -- (Cont.)

CAUSE OF DEATH	AGE IN YEARS										
	4 wks.										
	Sex	Total Under and All 4 ages wks. 1 year	1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75 and over
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea .. .. .	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Abortion .. .. .	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital Malformation	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	15	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	2	3
32. Other Defined or Ill-defined Diseases .. .. .	F	12	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	3
	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	F	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1
34. All Other Accidents .. ..	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35. Suicide .. .. .	F	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36. Homicide .. .. .	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	178	1	—	1	—	1	8	38	55	67
	F	157	—	—	—	2	1	10	20	36	84



# CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES CLASSIFIED IN AGE GROUPS AND LOCALITIES 1967

	AGE GROUPS										WARDS									
	Under					Over														
	Total all Ages	1	1-5	6-15	16-25	26-45	46-65	65			Gay- wood	Cen- tral	Mar- garet's	St. Chase	South West	North				
Measles	133	11	63	58	1	—	—	—			32	20	6	15	27	33				
Pneumonia	8	2	3	—	1	—	2	—			1	1	—	—	4	2				
Whooping Cough	16	—	13	3	—	—	—	—			7	—	—	1	4	4				
Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—	—	—				
Food Poisoning	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—			1	—	—	—	—	1				
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—	—	—				
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—	—	—				
Tuberculosis Pulmonary	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—			—	—	1	—	—	—				
Dysentery	12	1	1	7	—	3	—	—			2	—	—	—	—	1				
Scarlet Fever	9	1	5	3	—	—	—	—			—	—	1	2	4	2				
Total	181	15	85	71	3	3	4	—			43	21	8	18	41	50				

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

### **Measles and Whooping Cough**

The number of cases (measles 133, whooping cough 16) is less than last year.

### **Poliomyelitis**

No cases. Now a rare disease since oral vaccine is accepted by everyone and especially by those afraid of injections.

### **Dysentery and Food Poisoning (12 : 2)**

A recurring problem and an important one in a district where large-scale food-preparation is done. Every citizen should feel personally responsible for preventing the spread of these infections.

### **Scarlet Fever (9)**

Occasionally a few cases occur, but fortunately treatment is promptly effective.



# VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

## VACCINATION

				<i>Primary</i>	<i>Re-Vaccination</i>
Under 5 years	..	..	..	239 (298)	4 (5)
5—15 years	..	.	..	61 (30)	40 (22)
				300 (328)	44 (27)

## IMMUNISATION

(a) Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus :

				<i>Primary</i>	<i>Re-Immunisation</i>
Under 5 years	..	..	..	510 (557)	163 (126)
6—16 years	..	..	..	29 (41)	289 (272)
				539 (598)	452 (398)

(b) Poliomyelitis

<i>Age Group</i>				<i>No. of persons receiving Sabin (oral) Vaccine</i>	<i>No. of persons receiving Quadruple Vaccine</i>	<i>No. of persons receiving Salk Vaccine</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
Children born in 1967	..	..	..	109	—	—	109
Children born in 1966	..	..	..	263	1	—	264
Children born in 1965	..	..	..	46	1	—	47
Children born in 1964	..	..	..	25	—	—	25
Children born in 1960-63	..	..	..	30	—	—	30
Others under Age 16	..	..	..	3	—	—	3
				476	2	—	478

Persons receiving re-inforcing doses of Poliomyelitis Vaccine :

<i>Age Group</i>				<i>No. of persons receiving Quadruple Vaccine</i>	<i>No. of persons receiving Salk Vaccine</i>	<i>No. of persons receiving Sabin Oral Vaccine</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
Children born in 1967	..	..	..	—	—	—	—
Children born in 1966	..	..	..	—	—	18	18
Children born in 1965	..	..	..	—	—	19	19
Children born in 1964	..	..	..	—	—	7	7
Children born in 1960-63	..	..	..	—	—	191	191
Others under Age 16	..	..	..	—	—	11	11
				—	—	246	246

# B.C.G. VACCINATION 1967

SCHOOLS	Number Eligible	Consents	Refusals	Skin Tested	Positive	Negative	Number Vaccinated	Tuberculin Index
Gaywood Park Boys'	95	84	11	77	14 (2 already had B.C.G.)	63	61	15.58
Gaywood Park Girls'	131	122	9	108	8 (1 already had B.C.G.)	100	97	6.48
Ald. Catleugh Boys'	59	54	5	50	7 (1 already had B.C.G.)	43	43	12.0
Ald. Catleugh Girls'	38	32	6	28	4 (1 already had B.C.G.)	24	22	10.71
King Edward VII	62	60	2	59	11 (2 already had B.C.G.)	48	47	15.25
Girls' High	83	75	8	67	9 (3 already had B.C.G.)	58	57	8.95
Convent	17	17	—	17	1	16	15	5.88
Junior Training Centre	5	5	—	5	1	4	3	20.0
TOTAL	490	449	41	411	55 (10 already had B.C.G.)	356	345	10.94 (8.67% 1966)

ANNUAL REPORT  
of the  
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR  
For the year 1967

1, St. Margaret's Place,  
KING'S LYNN.

To : The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,  
of the Borough of King's Lynn.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is again my pleasure to present my fourth Annual Report of the work carried out by the department during 1967.

The year saw, for the first time, a protracted period of staff stability and reasonable adequacy. This position is reflected in the consolidation which has taken place and the increased tempo of work which it has been possible to achieve in various fields. In retrospect, the year may be summarised as a period of solid progress, coupled with a pinpointing of fields awaiting future activity.

A very substantial increase in activity in the sphere of food hygiene has again proved possible. The introduction of specific Regulations concerning market stalls and delivery vehicles has widened the legislative scope of this work, and "plugged a gap" which had long existed. It is imperative that every phase along the chain of distribution, from preparation for manufacture to point of retail sale, shall be consistently controlled to ensure that adequate regard to hygiene is paid, at all times. The sale of "open" food in an open air market, or in the case of King's Lynn in two separately sited open air markets is, at the best, a not altogether satisfactory method of trading. The volume of work which is now carried out to control the hygiene of this method of trading is particularly vital when weighed against the inherent hazards.



The Municipal Abattoir, which had been operated for many years as a service to local meat traders, finally closed its doors for the last time at the end of August. This was an old abattoir, which by the nature of its structure and siting, it was not practicable to bring up to modern standards, even those of a minimal nature as laid down in appropriate Regulations. The intention hitherto existed that this Abattoir should be replaced by a new one, sited on the periphery of the town. With this aim in view a detailed, co-ordinated study was carried out over a considerable period of time of abattoir construction and design, culminating in the production of plans and costings by the Borough Architect, in association with equipment manufacturers. It was not until this stage had been reached that a full financial appraisal of the project could be made, and, in the event, this proved to be the most telling factor. A special meeting of the Council was called, and, after long and heart searching discussion, a negative conclusion was reached. This meeting was reported by one Press correspondent as being local government at its best — an object lesson to the student. Upon closure of the old abattoir, our erstwhile clients obtained the use of slaughtering facilities at various private slaughter houses in surrounding districts.

It is pleasing to be able to record that after 3 years of “administrative filibuster and misunderstanding” the town’s first Smoke Control Area was finally confirmed by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, during the year. King’s Lynn is not, of course, a “black area”, when considered by comparison to the industrial conurbations; a factor which undoubtedly contributes to its popularity as a pleasant market and holiday town, nevertheless, considerable pollution does exist and it would seem to be only common sense to ensure as far as possible, that as the town develops, pollution shall not develop proportionately, with a resultant dissipation of one of its prime assets.

I have made comment in previous years on the inadequacy of the office accommodation and I am happy to record that this has now been overcome, at least for a relatively short period of time. A move out of the Town Hall and into a house converted to office use has resulted in ample space being now available for the conduct of the business of my department. This accommodation, unfortunately, is likely to be available only for a limited period of time, as it will subsequently be required for another purpose. It is now my hope that at least equally suitable accommodation may be found on a permanent basis.

The staff has remained unchanged during the period under review and this has enabled a greater continuity to be achieved. The Pupil Public Health Inspector has continued to fulfil her early promise, and, on completion of her second year of training was successful in obtaining the Intermediate Diploma of the Public Health Inspectors Education Board.

In conclusion I wish to express my sincere appreciation for the consideration, help and support which I have received from the Chairman and members of the Health Committee, the Medical Officer of Health, along with my fellow Chief Officers of the Council. My thanks are especially due to the staff, without whom my department could not function; my Deputy calling for my particular thanks for his loyal and reliable support.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

B. R. BEAUMONT,

Chief Public Health Inspector,

## STATISTICS OF AREA

Area in acres	6,687
Population Estimate mid 1967	28,370
Average no. of persons per acre	4.24
No. of inhabited houses	10,008
No. of inhabited houses per acre	1.49
Average no. of persons per house	2.83
R.V.	£1,593,793
Product of 1d. rate	£6,830

## INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

<b>Public Health Acts, 1936-61</b>	Total examinations and visits	979
<b>Housing Acts, 1957-64</b>	General inspections	794
	Improvement Grants	92
<b>Clean Air Act</b>	Total inspections and visits	61
<b>Food and Drugs</b>	Total inspections and visits	920
<b>Food Hygiene</b>	Total inspections and visits:—	
	Premises	724
	Markets	829
<b>Infectious Diseases</b>	Total visits and investigations	555
<b>Caravan Sites</b>	Total inspections and visits	29
<b>Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act</b>	Total inspections and visits	282
<b>Port Health</b>	Total inspections and visits	639
	Vessels boarded and inspected	125
<b>Rodent Control</b>	Total visits and treatments	5,592
<b>Interviews</b>	Various	523
<b>Factories Act</b>	Total inspections and visits	37
<b>Noise Abatement</b>	Visits	7
<b>Meat Inspection</b>	Assistance at Abattoir	146



## HOUSING

### Repair — Housing and Public Health Acts

Total number of houses repaired in consequence of informal action (All Acts) 21

**Section 9, 10 & 16 Housing Act, 1957.**

Number of notices served    Informal Nil;    Formal 8

Number of houses rendered fit after service of notices:—

(a) by owner 2

(b) by local authority Nil

### Public Health Acts (and similar local Acts).

Number of notices served    Informal 40;    Formal 36

Number of houses repaired after service of notices:—

(a) by owner 19

(b) by local authority Nil

### Beyond Repair — Housing Act, 1957.

Number of undertakings accepted (Section 16) 8

Number of Closing Orders made (Section 17) 6

Number of Demolition Orders made (Section 17) 3

Number of houses demolished following Demolition Order 5

Number of Closing Orders (Section 18) Nil

Number of Closing Orders determined (Section 17) 1

### Clearance Areas.

#### Public Inquiries held.

Date	Area	No. of dwellings
27.6.67	Windsor Road	176

#### Compulsory Purchase Orders confirmed by Minister.

Date Confirmed	Area	No. of dwellings
10.4.67	Austin Street No. 2	39
13.9.67	Windsor Road	176

#### Action taken during the year.

Houses demolished by local authority or owners:—

(a) unfit 7

(b) others 9

Numbers displaced:—

(a) individuals 72

(b) families 28

## Improvement Grants.

### (a) Standard Grants.

Number of applications:—

Owner/Occupiers	28	Approved	28	Refused	Nil
-----------------	----	----------	----	---------	-----

Tenanted Houses	4	Approved	4	Refused	Nil
-----------------	---	----------	---	---------	-----

Number of dwellings improved:—

Owner/Occupiers	21
-----------------	----

Tenanted	3
----------	---

Amount paid in grants	£3,025	4s.	10d.
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Average grant per house	£126	1s.	0d.
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Amenities provided (a) fixed bath	15
(b) shower	Nil
(c) wash-hand basin	17
(d) hot water supply (to any fittings)	21
(e) water closet: within the dwelling	20
(f) food store	18

### (b) Discretionary Grants.

Number of applications approved	1
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Number of applications refused	Nil
--------------------------------	-----

Amount paid in grants	£1600
-----------------------	-------

Number of dwellings improved:—

(a) Owner/Occupier	Nil
--------------------	-----

(b) Tenanted	4
--------------	---

## Rent Act, 1957.

### Application for Certificate of Disrepair.

Number of applications	1
Number of decisions not to issue certificate	1
Number of certificates issued	Nil
Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the 1st schedule	Nil
Number of undertakings refused by local authority	Nil

### Application for Cancellation of Certificates.

Application by landlords to local authority for cancellation of certificates	Nil
Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	Nil
Certificates cancelled by local authority	Nil

### Houses in Multiple Occupation.

Total number of houses in multiple occupation	39
Number of houses estimated to need attention under the Housing Act, 1961.	14
Number of houses on which the notices of intention have been served for:—	
(a) Management orders (Section 12)	Nil
(b) Directions on overcrowding (Section 19)	Nil
Number of houses on which have been made	
(a) Management Orders	Nil
(b) Directions on overcrowding	Nil
Number of notices served:—	
(a) to make good neglect of proper standards of management (Section 14)	Nil
(b) to require additional services or facilities (Section 15)	3
Number of notices complied with:—	
(a) by owner	Nil
(b) by local authority in default	Nil

### Common Lodging Houses.

There are no Common Lodging Houses in the Borough.

## FOOD PROTECTION

### MUNICIPAL ABATTOIR

Staff employed at the Abattoir consisted of three full time and 2 part time slaughtermen, and one yardman. Although this Abattoir was eventually closed on the 31st August, the staff continued to do excellent work in maintaining a high standard of cleanliness and the product of a good quality carcase, despite the fact that the structure was well below the standard required.

The Abattoir continued until the day of its closure as a dead weight grading centre for the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. This service was available on behalf of the owners, whereby a considerable percentage of the carcasses slaughtered were submitted to the Ministry for grading purposes, with my Officers acting as authorised agents.

#### Total Throughput for the Year 1967

Cattle	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Totals
1283	16	9	1839	3834	6981

There is no comparison made with previous year's throughput, in view of the closure of these premises during the current year.

Total weight of Meat Produced (Dead Weight, per Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Returns, 1967).

	Tons	Cwts.	Lbs.
Beef	380	1	2
Veal	—	8	70
Mutton & Lamb	34	14	21
Pork	338	7	29

Total weight of meat condemned following inspection:—

	Tons	Cwts.	Lbs.
Beef	—	4	70
Veal	—	—	31
Mutton	—	—	12
Pork	—	18	27
<b>Total</b>	1	3	28

The incidence of liver fluke (Fascioliasis) and abscesses in ox livers, also *Corynebacterium Equi* affecting pigs heads were very much in evidence during 1967.

# Meat Inspection

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED	CATTLE excluding COWS		COWS	CALVES	SHEEP & LAMBS	PIGS
Number killed	..	..	..	16	1839	3834
Number inspected	..	..	..	16	1839	3834
<i>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:—</i>						
Whole carcase condemned	..	..	..	Nil	1	7
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned				11	5	650
Percentage of numbers inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	..	..	..	68.7	55.5	16.9
<i>Tuberculosis only:—</i>						
Whole carcases condemned	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned				Nil	Nil	52
Percentage of numbers inspected affected with T.B.				Nil	Nil	1.4
<i>Cysticerci:—</i>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned				Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration				Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	Nil



## POULTRY INSPECTION

There are no processing plants within the Borough. Inspection is confined to the birds stored or exposed for sale at retail premises, and, as part of the routine work of the department, all poulterers and butchers shops are visited and all poultry inspected during the Christmas season.

During the year all health inspectorate attended a 3 day course on poultry inspection at Bury St. Edmunds.

### UNSOUND FOOD SURRENDERED OR CONDEMNED

Foodstuff	Tons	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Meat at Slaughterhouse	1	3	1	—
Meat at Retail Shops	—	2	2	12
Cooked Meat and Meat Products	—	4	—	22
Canned Meat	—	1	2	18
Fish	—	2	2	—
Fruit and Vegetables	—	1	—	10
Other Foods	—	4	—	12
TOTAL	1	19	1	18

### Meat (Staining and Sterilization) Regulations

The work involved in controlling scrap meat and offals being dumped in this country for the purpose of its conversion into pet foods continues to increase. This is due primarily to the use of a large Cold Store within the Borough for the purpose of bulk storing this material direct from the Port of importation, prior to its movement to factories for processing into pet food stuff.

Although the legislative control over movement of this unfit material is inadequate, nevertheless, during the year considerable progress was made as the result of the closest co-operation between this Department, the Company storing and the Company processing the material. An accurate system of record keeping was agreed upon, which has resulted in a far more realistic control being maintained over these products.

The bulk store in question is subject to frequent and routine inspection by a member of my staff, when the contents are not only examined, but checked against the records being maintained by the Company concerned and the Department. All Local Authorities to which consignments are forwarded are notified on a weekly basis.

## CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

### Food and Drugs Sampling.

	Number of Samples		Unsatisfactory Reports	
	Formal	Informal	Analysis	Labelling
<b>Foods</b>	49	19	5	2
<b>Drugs</b>	4	Nil	Nil	Nil

### Details of Unsatisfactory Samples

Sample	Report
Milk	Found to contain added water 7.36%. Warning letter sent to purveyor.
Cream	Contained in chocolate eclair — reported as not genuine dairy cream but an imitation cream. This product had been described as “Farma cream” and, following advice by this department, the manufacturers agreed to re-label it, imitation cream.
Brown Sugar	Found to contain foreign matter — Jute Fibres — Starch Grains — Vegetable debris etc. This sample was analysed at the request of a large food manufacturer and involved $3\frac{1}{2}$ tons of sugar. The material in question was subsequently destroyed following this analysis.
Sausages	Found to contain preservative, although this was not declared at the time of purchase. Matter was taken up with the retailer and appropriate notice now displayed.
Gin	Under proof. Formal proceedings were instituted in this case but it proved impossible to pursue them to a satisfactory conclusion.

De-Hydrated Potatoes  
(2 Samples)

Reported as wrongly labelled. In one case the Company agreed to relabel the product.  
In the second case considerable correspondence ensued without agreement being reached, but no formal action was taken.

**Residual Pesticides**

This Authority continued to co-operate in the National scheme for the sampling of specific foodstuff for residual pesticides. Because of the intricate analytical procedures applied and expense involved, this analysis is being carried out by combining the efforts of a number of selected Food and Drugs Authorities throughout the country.

The results obtained during the current year, have all proved negative.

**BACTERIOLOGICAL**

Total number of samples taken

101

**Ice Cream Samples.**

	Mobiles					Premises			
	Grade	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Soft Ice-Cream		7	Nil	2	14	2	1	1	3
Other Ice-Cream		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

The results above indicate that all interest and sampling has been centred on soft ice-cream.

This particular product continues to be of increasing concern to my Department, to ensure that retailers are aware of their responsibilities to the purchasing public. The results above indicate how easy it is for this product to deteriorate from bad handling at retail level particularly from mobile vehicles. The samples stem principally from two sources where the cleaning techniques were found to be inadequate. It was only as the result of vigorous investigations that improvement was effected.



All this indicates the deterioration that has occurred in the ice-cream industry as the result of the increase in the use of the soft ice-cream product, as opposed to the factory processed and packed, wrapped, ice-cream.

#### Other Foods.

Sample	Number Taken	Number Unsatisfactory
Fresh Cream	2	2
Milk	2	Nil
Shellfish	15	Nil

The shellfish industry of King's Lynn, one of the town's older industries continued to receive investigation during the year. As the direct result of interest and effort by this department, the Ministry of Technology (Humber Laboratory) sent into the town on several occasions during the year one of their mobile bacteriological laboratories, which carried out considerable investigation.

These investigations are continuing since they cover not only the initial bacteriological purity of the product, but also the actual processing techniques involved and their possible alteration. The facet of the industry that received most attention concerned the processes involved in cockle boiling. There is no statistical return on the large number of samples taken by the mobile laboratory.

During the year the premises of all outworkers involved in peeling shrimps subject to registration under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, were subject to detailed inspection. As the result of this, registrations were renewed, and in one case refused. The general standard maintained at domestic premises is of a satisfactory order; a continuous supply of hot water at the premises for hand and utensil washing purposes is insisted upon, together with proper covering of all tables, and other equipment used for handling the shrimps. This type of home industry, despite the apparent disparity of allowing this food handling to continue on domestic premises, is an essential part of the shrimp industry. I am satisfied that it is being maintained at a standard compatible with general food hygiene practice.

**Milk and Milk Production.**

Bacteriological samples of pasteurised milk were reported as satisfactory.

During the year 4 milk churn rinses and 6 washed milk bottles were submitted for examination. All results, with the exception of one milk bottle proved to be satisfactory.

**Brucella Abortus.**

No raw milk is sold in the Borough.

**Water.**

Routine bacteriological examination of water from the municipal swimming pool and children's paddling pool, (situated in The Walks), was carried out during the year.

		Results	
	Number	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Swimming Pool Samples	20	15	5
Childrens Paddling Pool	7	1	6

It will be seen from the above results that the children's paddling pool continued to be a source of some concern and, on the strength of the results that have been obtained, a decision was made that the pool in question would not be filled and available for paddling purposes during the ensuing year.

In addition to the bacteriological sampling of the swimming pool and paddling pool at regular intervals throughout the season, visual tests were carried out by a member of my staff to check the residual chlorine and pH levels of the swimming pool. If the chlorine level of the swimming pool was found to be very low, then a bacteriological check was taken at the same time and the swimming pool superintendent advised of our findings. This technique has given far closer control of the pool from a water quality viewpoint, with mutual advantages to my own department and the operatives in charge of the Pool.

During the year a complaint was received that a 'gelatinous fungal growth', had developed in the water supply of a local commercial premises. Upon investigation it was found that the premises where this was occurring, a hairdressing establishment, were using quantities of alcohol which was contained in the aerosol sprays utilised for hair lacquers etc. This alcohol had contaminated the water supply tank of the premises in question and, as the result of this, created conditions that were favourable to the profuse growth of microscopic organisms.

3 samples were taken from private houses during the year all of which proved satisfactory.

## FOOD COMPLAINTS

Commodity	No.	Adulterant
Creamed Tapioca	1	Soured flavour
Bread	4	Mouldy
Beer	1	Fermented
Currant Bun	1	Contained finger stall
Bread Roll	1	Alleged foreign body
Corned Beef	1	Discolouration to surface of meat
Cherry Cake	1	Abnormal taste
Corned Beef	1	Contained fly
Cakes	1	Mouldy
Breakfast Cereal	1	Foreign body in package
Fish	1	Contained parasitic worm
Fish	1	Allegedly wrongly described
Fish	1	Alleged to be decomposed
Milk Bottle	1	Dirty
Milk Churn	1	Dirty condition of lid
Peas	1	Decomposed
Peaches	1	Alleged to be abnormal
Chopped Pork Roll	1	Found to contain fly
Sausage	1	Contained glass
Sausages	2	Sour and mildewed
Breakfast Cereal	1	Found to contain maggot
Tinned Blackcurrants	1	Contained foreign body

Each of these complaints was the subject of detailed investigation.

Legal proceedings were instituted in one case regarding a complaint of mouldy sausages and a fine of £10 was imposed.

In 8 cases, warning letters indicating the seriousness of the matter were sent to the persons or Company concerned.

Once more it is necessary to comment upon the fact that far too many complaints arise from foodstuff being retailed in a mouldy condition, and in all instances investigations indicate lack of adequate stock rotation. This failure to rotate stock most frequently occurs at retail level and can be readily overcome by the retailer instituting his own simple coding system. Advice on this aspect of food protection continues to be an important part of the work when food premises are under routine inspection by Public Health Inspectors.

### **Export Food.**

Another aspect of food control of considerable volume and importance in King's Lynn is the inspection of tinned foodstuff manufactured in local factories for export all over the world. It is necessary for certificates as to quality and purity to be issued, which accompany the consignment to their foreign destinations. During the past year 82 visits were made for the purpose of these inspections.

### **Egg Pasteurisation.**

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the Borough.



# FOOD HYGIENE

## Food Premises subject to Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

Trade	Total no. of premises	In compliance with Reg. 16	To which Reg. 19 applies	In compliance with Reg. 19	No. of inspections
Bakehouses	5	5	5	5	22
Butchers	40	40	40	40	89
Cafes, Restaurants etc.	13	13	13	13	88
Canteens	23	23	23	23	19
Confectioners	13	13	13	13	19
Dairies	1	1	1	1	22
Fishmongers	4	4	4	4	5
Food Preparing Factories	9	9	9	9	102
Fried Fish Shops	22	22	22	22	53
Grocers	42	42	42	42	122
Ice Cream Premises	68	68	68	68	33
Licensed Premises	61	61	61	61	18
Milk Dealers (licensed)	41	41	34	41	Normally inspected in conjunction with other business. 109
Others	11	11	11	11	
School Meals Service	9	9	9	9	
Shrimp Peelers (including out-workers)	16	16	16	16	38
Sweetshops	22	22	22	22	15

## OFFICES AND SHOPS

Registration at 31st December, 1967 of premises under the Offices,  
Shops and Railway Premises Act.

<i>Class of premises</i>	<i>Number of Premises registered during the year</i>	<i>Number of registered Premises at end of year</i>	<i>Number of registered Premises receiving a general inspection during the year</i>
Offices .. .. .	5	144	53
Retail Shops .. .. .	9	225	73
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	1	28	4
Catering Establishments open to the Public .. .. .	—	17	5
Fuel Storage Depots .. .. .	—	6	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	15	420	138

(A general inspection is one in which the firm's overall compliance with the provision of the Act in general is assessed and may well involve one or more visits of inspection).

Total visits of inspection 263

Employees Covered by Registration at 31st December, 1967:—

Offices	1305
Retail Shops	1362
Wholesale Depts., etc.	306
Catering Establishments	225
Canteens	11
Fuel Storage Depots	92
Male	1550
Female	1751

### Notification of Accidents.

In the period under review 10 non-fatal accident notifications were received. Six of these were subject to investigation, as a result of which informal advice was given.

**Enforcement.**

Intimation of the following deficiencies were given:—

Cleanliness	96	Supply of Drinking Water	25
Overcrowding	2	Accommodation for Clothing	17
Temperature	12	Sitting Facilities	Nil
Ventilation	15	Seat for Sedentary Workers	1
Lighting	47	Floors, passages and stairs	67
Sanitary Conveniences	29	First Aid General Provisions	20
Abstract Displayed	43	Fencing of Machinery	8
Washing Facilities	41		

**Observations.**

During the past year, the systematic inspection of premises within the scope of this legislation continued, and has now formed an integral part of the routine work of the Department. It is of interest to observe that during the past 18 months over two thirds of the 420 registered premises have been the subject of a general inspection.

Deficiencies totalling 423 have been found during the past year.

A pattern of the response by employers to meet responsibilities is now beginning to emerge. Generally this is good, with occasional premises where requirements are met only at the minimal level, one might say, just complying with the law.

There has been a reduction in reported accidents and one would like to think that this is due to an actual reduction in accidents as the result of action taken under O.S.R. legislation. There has been no evidence to suggest that employers are failing to notify accidents.

## CLEAN AIR

### Height of Chimneys.

Number of Plans submitted (Sections 3 and 10)	18
Number approved: (a) without modification	16
(b) with modification	2
Number of Chimneys erected not complying with the approved plans	Nil
Number of Chimneys erected outside the control of Section 10	Nil

### Smoke Observations.

Observations taken	18
Number of contraventions recorded	15
Verbal and written advice offered	9
Prosecutions taken	Nil

### Industrial Pollution.

During the year under review, considerable concern was aroused as the result of excessive discharge from a factory within the Authority of a weed killer, which is manufactured at these premises. As the result of this discharge, which appeared to be on an intermittent basis and considerably affected by wind direction etc. extensive damage occurred to crops and vegetation adjoining the factory, and to flowers and vegetables growing in the gardens of nearby domestic premises. As the result of the fullest co-operation on the part of the factory concerned with my own department, a new wet scrubber plant is in the process of being designed and installed. It is hoped that this will overcome the problems at present being experienced.

### Domestic Pollution.

After long and protracted effort Ministerial approval has eventually been obtained for the first Smoke Control Area, incorporating the Fairstead Estate, which will ultimately consist of some 2,400 dwellings.



## WATER SUPPLY

1. The water supply was satisfactory during 1967, both for quality and quantity. Continuous and regular sampling has been undertaken from consumers' taps in the Town and surrounding districts and of raw water before chlorination at Gayton, Hillington and Congham Pumping Stations. Altogether 620 samples were taken and forwarded for analysis. Of the 253 samples collected from consumers' taps, all except 3 were entirely satisfactory. Samples of untreated water collected from the boreholes at Hillington following heavy rainfall showed a considerable improvement over previous years. In fact of the 140 samples collected, only 4 showed any signs of contamination and these were during the month of January.

2. Samples have also been examined for chemical condition. The analysis does not differ materially from that reported in previous years. A typical analysis reads as follows:—

### Certificate of Analysis of Water

Sample received 16th November 1967 from King's Lynn Borough  
Engineer

Marked Raw water — Hillington Pumping Station

Appearance when received — Clear

Nature of Deposit — Nil

Colour — Nil      Odour — Nil

Reaction — Neutral      pH — 7.3      Taste — Satisfactory

### Results of Chemical Analysis in Parts per Million

Ammoniacal nitrogen	0.02	Carbonate (temporary)	235
Albuminoid nitrogen	0.06	Non-carbonate (perm-	
Nitrate nitrogen	6.5	anent)	60
Nitrite nitrogen	nil	Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	235
Chloride as Cl	26	Free carbon dioxide	28
Permanganate Value (4hr.)	0.12	Total solids (at 180°C.)	395
Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> :		Iron (total)	0.06
Total	295	Metals in solution	nil

## Opinion.

The organic quality of this water is good and there is no suggestion that serious pollution is occurring, though the albuminoid nitrogen content is markedly higher than it was in October, 1966 (our Cert. T.188). In other respects the analysis of this water has hardly altered at all. In our opinion this water is suitable for drinking and general purposes.

for Lincolne, Sutton and Wood Ltd.,

Eric C. Wood

3. The waste detection service has continued satisfactorily. The Town is divided into a number of Deacon Meter Districts and night tests are undertaken monthly in each district. These tests are followed by house to house sounding tests in areas that show an unduly high night consumption figure. During the year 497 defects were detected and repaired satisfactorily.

4. The total consumption of water for 1967 was once again more than during the previous year by both the domestic user and industrial consumer. The total quantity of water delivered into supply was 1,341 million gallons, an increase of 65.5 million gallons over the previous year. The total quantity comprises 492.5 million gallons for domestic use, 745.25 million gallons for industrial consumers and 103.25 million gallons in bulk supplies to the Freebridge Lynn Rural District.

5. During the year it was not found necessary to impose any restrictions on the use of garden hoses or the washing of cars.

6. A total of 1.7 miles of new distribution mains was laid and 140 new connections made to the main.

## PUBLIC CLEANSING

There is no material change to record in this section of the Corporation's work. Street cleansing is carried out by mechanical means supplemented by manual labour. Street gullies receive attention by means of mechanical gully emptiers.

## **Refuse Collection and Disposal.**

This service has continued smoothly over the year with an increasing number of properties coming on to the paper sack system, which has now been adopted for all new Corporation housing development.

Controlled tipping continued in a low lying area of the Fairstead Housing Estate in an area reserved for recreational purposes. The opportunity is being taken to raise the level some 3ft. or so by controlled tipping and it is the intention to complete this work ahead of housing development.

(I am indebted to the **Borough Engineer** for the above information concerning **Water Supply** and **Public Cleansing**).

# FACTORIES ACT, 1957

Inspection for purposes of provision as to Health.

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i>
(i) Factories in which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by the local authority .. .. .	2	5	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by local authority .. .. .	174	25	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding out-workers premises)	6	2	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>

No contraventions were found.

## OUTWORK

<i>Nature of work</i>	<i>No. of out-workers in August list</i>	<i>No. of premises inspected</i>	<i>No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council</i>	<i>No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises</i>	<i>Notices Served</i>	<i>Prosecutions</i>
Making and Altering of Wearing Apparel	3	3	None	None	None	None
Shrimp Peeling	16	16	None	1	None	None



## NOISE CONTROL

With the ever increasing use of mechanisation in industry and commerce, the whole problem of noise and its effect of the environmental living conditions should be the subject of more exhaustive scientific assessment and control.

Total number of complaints received	2
Total number investigated	2
Total number of visits	7

## DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT

Licences were issued as required at all local livestock markets by the Diseases of Animals Inspector. In addition, routine inspections are carried out of all pig keepers premises.

During the Foot and Mouth outbreak during the latter part of the year, considerable work fell upon the department to issue movement licences and supervise the movement of stock in and out of the local markets, which continued to operate on a restricted basis.

In addition special pig collecting centres were set up within the Borough, at the request of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. These centres, which were carefully controlled, assisted in the movement of pigs direct from breeder to abattoir.

## PET ANIMALS ACT

3 licences were operating throughout the year in respect of the keeping of Pet Shops.

## CARAVANS

9 licences were operating throughout the year in respect of caravan sites which covered a total of 97 individual caravans.



## WATERCOURSES

Complaint was received during the year regarding an objectionable smell that was arising from one of the minor water courses in the town. This particular water course receives the discharge from one of the local canning factories. The high organic content of the discharge, plus the fact that the water course in question is tide locked, coupled with a period of warm weather, all contributed to aggravation of the nuisance. It was not possible for the factory waste to be discharged to any other source, and, as the result of co-operation between the Company concerned and this department, it was agreed to experiment by dosage of the effluent with one of the modern proprietary re-odorants that are now available. It was the first time that this product had been added into a water course in this manner and the results were quite startling and completely successful in overcoming the actual odour emanating from this water course.

It is anticipated, in the near future, that this factory will be connected to the new sewerage schemes which are being provided for this area of the town.

## RODENT CONTROL

	TYPE OF PROPERTY	
	<i>Non-Agricultural</i>	<i>Agricultural</i>
Properties other than sewers		
1. Number of properties in district	11672	54
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	826	38
(b) number infested by (i) Rats	716	38
(ii) Mice	189	—
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	338	10
(b) number infested by (i) Rats	272	8
(ii) Mice	63	—

During the year routine treatment for rats in sewers within the town continued using the poison “1081” based on flouracetamide.

Considerable activity in the sphere of rodent control within the town was carried out during the year as the result of the innovation of a new concept of rodent treatment. This technique is based principally on the laying of large numbers of permanent baits throughout the whole town. These baits are then visited and serviced on a regular 4 weekly cycle by the Rodent Operatives. This system is still in its infancy, but the amount of interest that is stimulated gives every encouragement that this will be of great value in bringing a higher level of rodent control within the Borough. It may well be that this system that is being experimentally applied, can be utilised to advantage in other areas of the country. The future level of control achievable by this new approach is anticipated with considerable optimism.

KING'S LYNN PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

ANNUAL REPORT  
of the  
Port Medical Officer of Health  
and  
Chief Port Health Inspector

To : The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors  
of the Borough of King's Lynn.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Report on the Port Health Service in King's Lynn for the year 1967.

The ships that called at the Port were free from notifiable Infectious Diseases.

For the number of ships inspected, nuisances were comparatively few. None were of a serious nature, and all were abated by simple representation to those concerned.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

C. T. JONES,

Port Medical Officer of Health.

# PORT OF KING'S LYNN

## Section I. Staff.

Table A.

<i>Name of Official</i>	<i>Nature of Appointment</i>	<i>Date of Appointment</i>	<i>Qualifications</i>	<i>Any other Appointments held</i>
C. T. JONES	Port Medical Officer of Health	1.5.61	M.R.C.S. L.R.C.P. D.P.H., D.I.H.	Medical Officer of Health, Borough of King's Lynn; Medical Officer of Health, Freebridge Lynn R.D.C.; Assistant County Medical Officer, Norfolk County Council.
B. R. BEAUMONT	Chief Port Health Inspector	31.8.64	M.A.P.H.I. M.R.S.H.	Chief Public Health Inspector, Borough of King's Lynn.
E. J. HACKER	Deputy Chief Port Health Inspector	2.11.64	M.A.P.H.I. M.R.S.H.	Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector, Borough of King's Lynn.
E. R. POTTS	Additional Port Health Inspector	25.4.66	M.A.P.H.I.	Additional Public Health Inspector, Borough of King's Lynn.
N. GREENACRE	Additional Port Health Inspector	19.7.66	M.A.P.H.I.	Additional Public Health Inspector, Borough of King's Lynn.

*Address and Telephone Numbers of the Medical Officer of Health:—*

*Offices:* Town Hall, King's Lynn. *Telephone:* King's Lynn 5001-8.

15, Nelson Street, King's Lynn. *Telephone:* King's Lynn 3643.

*Residence:* "Acacia Lodge", Grimston Road, South Wootton, King's Lynn. *Telephone:* King's Lynn 4195.

*Address and Telephone Numbers of the Chief Port Health Inspector:—*

*Offices:* Town Hall, King's Lynn. *Telephone:* 5001-8. Extn. 49.

*Residence:* "Coley", 22 Parkhill, Middleton, King's Lynn. *Telephone:* Middleton 369.



Section II. Amount of Shipping entering the District during the Year  
Table B.

Ships	Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected		Number of Ships reported as having or having had during the voyage Infectious Disease on Board
			By the Port Medical Officer of Health	By the Port Health Inspector	
Foreign	562	140653	18	80	Nil
Coastwise	642	223406	12	45	Nil
TOTAL	1204	364069	30	125	Nil

Section III. Character of Shipping and Trade during the Year. Table C.

Passenger Traffic:	Number of Passengers INWARDS:	British 2	Alien 45	TOTAL 47
	Number of Passengers OUTWARDS:	British —	Alien 27	TOTAL 27
Cargo Traffic:	Principal IMPORTS:	Petroleum, Fertiliser, Timber, Grain, Iron, Steel, Food-stuff and General.		
	Principal EXPORTS:	Grain, Iron and Steel and General.		
Principal Ports from which Ships Arrive:	which Rotterdam, Antwerp, Hamburg, Casablanca, Bremen, Mantylouto, Stettin, Hamina, Aarhus, Leningrad, Gdansk, Wismar, Terneuzen, Amsterdam.			

#### **Section IV. Inland Barge Traffic.**

Nil.

#### **Section V. Water Supply.**

No Change.

#### **Section VI. Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952/1966.**

No Change.

#### **Section VII. Smallpox.**

##### **(1) Hospital.**

By arrangements of the East Anglian Regional Hospital Board, the Smallpox Hospital for this area is:—  
St. Helen's Hospital,  
IPSWICH.

##### **(2) Transport.**

The Ambulance Transport is provided by the Ipswich Ambulance Service.

##### **(3) Smallpox Consultants.**

- (a) Dr. W. A. Oliver, M.B.E., Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, Norwich.
- (b) Dr. D. F. Hadman, The Old Vicarage, Bedingham, Woodton, Norfolk.
- (c) Dr. R. A. Leader, Elm Street, Ipswich.

##### **(4) Facilities for Laboratory Diagnosis of Smallpox.**

Specimens would be sent to Dr. A. D. Macrea, Virus Reference Laboratory, Colindale Avenue, London, N.W.9. Notification of despatch would be given by Telephone (Colindale 7041).

#### **Section VIII. Venereal Diseases.**

No Change.

**Section IX. Cases of notifiable and other Infectious diseases  
on Ships.**

**Table D.**

		Number of Cases during the year		Number of Ships con- cerned
		Passen- gers	Crew	
Cases landed from Ships from Foreign Ports	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cases which have occurred on Ships from Foreign Ports but have been dis- posed of before arrival.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cases landed from Other Ships.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

**Section X. Observation on the Occurrence of Malaria in Ships.**  
No cases were reported.

**Section XI. Measures taken against Ships Infected with or Sus-  
pected for Plague.**  
No Change.

**Section XII. Measures against Rodents in Ships from Foreign  
Ports.**

With the co-operation of the Port Authorities, arrangements  
have been made for:—

- (a) All ropes, warpes, etc., used for mooring the ship to be fitted with canvas rat-guards, 2ft. long, to be daily coated with tar, or fitted with shields, or discs. All rat guards are fitted clear of the ships and quay, and are adjusted with the rise and fall of the tide.
- (b) No gangways, chutes or planks, etc., connecting the ship to the shore, except those in actual use, are permitted. Those in use are withdrawn as soon as possible at night.

These measures are carried out as a practice on all vessels from African Ports and grain-carrying ships, when conditions in the latter case allow it.

**1. Procedure for Inspection of Ships for Rats.**

Regular inspection of ships are carried out by the Port Health Inspectors and Rodent Operatives.

**2. Arrangements for Bacteriological or Pathological Examinations of Rodents.**

Post-mortem examinations, and examinations of stained films can be done at the Port Health Office. The Norwich Public Health Laboratory Service is also available for bacteriological and pathological examinations.

No rats were examined during the year.

**3. Arrangements in the District for De-Ratting Ships, the Methods used, etc.**

The Port is an approved one for the issue of De-Ratting Certificates and De-Ratting Exemption Certificates, and during the year 42 De-Ratting Exemption Certificates were issued.

Should occasion arise for a vessel to be de-ratted, a number of contracting companies who specialise in this work are prepared to come to the Port to carry out the necessary work. A list of these companies has been sent to all local Shipping Agents. The methods to be used would be fumigation by HCN or SO<sub>3</sub> trapping or poisoning.

**4. Progress in the Rat-Proofing of Ships.**

Generally satisfactory.

**Table E.**

**Rodents Destroyed during the Year in Ships from Foreign Ports.**

Category	Number
Black Rats	Nil
Brown Rats	Nil
Species not known	Nil
Sent for examination	Nil
Infected with Plague	Nil

Two Rodent Operatives are employed jointly by the King's Lynn Borough and Port Health Authority. In addition to the inspections made by the Port Medical Officer and Port Public Health Inspectors, the ships in the Port, Quay, Wharves and Warehouses in the vicinity of the Docks are inspected by the Rodent Operatives systematically.

In general, the wharves and warehouses are of modern construction and are rat-proof.



Table F.  
De-Ratting Certificates and De-Ratting Exemption Certificates  
issued during the Year for Ships from Foreign Ports.

No. of De-Ratting Certificates Issued				Number of De-Ratting Exemption Certificates Issued	Total Certificates Issued
After Fumigation with Other Fumigant (state method)	After Trapping	After Poisoning	Total		
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	42	42

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.  
Prevention of Damage by Pests (Applicable to Shipping) Act, 1951

Number of Applications received for granting Rodent Control Certificates — Nil.  
 Number of Vessels inspected for the purpose of granting Control Certificates — Nil.  
 Number of Rodent Control Certificates granted in accordance with Article 3(2) (b) of the Order  
 — Nil.  
 Number of Inspections of Dock Premises — 450.



Section XIII. Inspection of Ships for Nuisances. Table G.

Nature and Number of Inspections	INSPECTIONS AND NOTICES			Results of Serving Notices
	Notices Served			
	Statutory Notices	Other Notices		
Routine Inspection	155	Nil	Nil	—
Total	155	Nil	Nil	—

**Section XIV. Public Health (Shellfish) Regulations, 1934/1938**

No change.

**Section XV.**

**Medical Inspection of Aliens (Applicable only to Ports  
Approved for the Landing of Aliens).**

The Port is not a Port that is approved for the landing of Aliens.

# ANNUAL REPORT

## of the

### CHIEF PORT HEALTH INSPECTOR

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#### IMPORTED FOODSTUFFS

The routine examination of foodstuff entering the Port of King's Lynn continued. This examination includes the sampling for chemical and bacteriological purposes of any foodstuffs, as and when it is considered necessary.

In order to carry out maximum inspection, a member of the Public Health Inspectorate visits the Docks daily to examine both incoming foodstuffs and ships. This cannot be carried out on a full-time basis, due to other demands on staff, but it has been possible to bring into operation a fairly effective coverage of the duties for which this Authority is responsible in regard to the Port. This coverage has been greatly helped and expedited by the friendly co-operation of Officers of H.M. Customs and Excise for which I am most grateful.

#### Weights of Imported Foodstuff the Subject of Inspection during 1967

Commodity	Cartons	Tons	Cwt
Tinned Meat	75215	1705	15
Fruit and Fruit Juices	15046	340	1
Cheese Products	548	75	16
Butter and Cream	5498	595	6
Confectionery	8642	130	4
Mussels	1810	19	8
Vegetable & Vegetable Juice	2010	144	5
Cocoa Butter	5496	195	2
Fish	815	10	1
Lard	748	19	13
Soup	78491	128	7

## Chemical Analysis.

Sample	Report
Lard (2 samples)	Genuine
Tomato Flake (2 samples)	Genuine
Oranges	Genuine
Tomato Paste	Genuine
Dried Potato	Ingredients not declared on carton. Importer advised of this deficiency.
Yellow Mustard	Genuine
Chocolate (Smokers Sets) (2 samples)	Genuine
Skinless Herring Fillets	Contained Benzoate 296 parts per million. Consignment subsequently seized and destroyed.
Butter	Genuine
Sweets	Genuine
Herrings in Jelly	Genuine
Kiel Bismark Herrings	Contained Benzoate 574 parts per million. Consignment subsequently seized and destroyed.
Roll Mops	Contained Benzoate 72 parts per million. Consignment subsequently seized and destroyed.
Frankfurter Sausages	Genuine
Chicken Curry with Rice	Genuine
Boneless Herring Fillets with Aspic	Genuine
Skinless Herring Fillets in Mayonnaise	Contained Benzoate 494 parts per million. Consignment subsequently seized and destroyed.
Fillets of Herrings	Genuine
Brown Lentils	Genuine
Pork Luncheon Meat	Genuine
Plum and Prune Spread	Genuine
Fillets of Herring in Cream Sauce	Genuine

Sample	Report
Geleeherrings	Genuine
Gelee Mops	Contained Sorbic Acid and Hydroxy Benzoate. Consignment subsequently seized and destroyed.
Orange Concentrate	Deficient in Potash. Subsequent samples proved satisfactory.
Pork Luncheon Meat	Genuine
Chocolate (Fancy Goods)	Genuine
Fried Herrings in Mushroom Sauce	Genuine
Rummettes Wafers	Labelled wrongly. Importers advised of this deficiency.
Liver Pâté	Genuine
Liqueur Flavoured Chocolate	Genuine
Cooking Apples	Genuine
Cheese Powder	Genuine
Rose Hip Syrup	Genuine
Cocoa Butter	Genuine
De-Hydrated Potato	Genuine
Bloater Fillets	Genuine
Fillet of Herrings	Genuine
Cocoa Powder with Sugar	Genuine
Chopped Ham with Pork	Genuine
Strawberries	Genuine
Herring Fillets	Genuine

The continued presence of prohibited preservative in imports of certain fish products was taken up very strongly with the importers. Legal proceedings did not prove necessary since there has now been a radical improvement in this commodity, regarding its compliance with current legislation.

### **Bacteriological Samples**

Sample	Result
2 tins Cod Roe	No bacterial growth
Cocoa Butter	No significant bacterial growth



## **Water.**

During the year, 2 bacteriological samples of water were taken from a vessel in the dock; the first of these was unsatisfactory, and, following cleansing of the water storage tank, a check sample proved to be satisfactory.

1 sample was taken from a standpipe used for filling ship's water tanks and this was satisfactory.

## **Conclusion.**

I have to thank the Officers of H.M. Customs, King's Lynn Conservancy Board, British Transport Docks Board, Eastern Sea Fisheries Joint Committee, the Shipping Companies, and the owners of Commercial Premises on the Docks, for their willing help and ready co-operation.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

C. T. JONES,

Port Medical Officer of Health.

B. R. BEAUMONT,

Chief Port Health Inspector.



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